FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY,

TIa Democratic Whig General Com-Resisted, March 7, 1843—
Resolved, That the Delegates from each Ward to May raity Convertion, meet at the Broadway House, on Monday the 20th of March instant, at half past 7 o'clock. PHILIP HONE, Chairman.

JOSEPH P. PIRSSON. EDWARD E. COWLES, Secretaries.

Whig Young Men, for 1843—An adjourned meeting of this Committee with the held at the Broadway House on Friday teening, the 17th inst. at half past 7 o'clock.

By order. ADDISON DOUGHERTY, Chairman. By order. ADDISON DOUGHT CHARLES K. TAYLOR, Secretaries. JAMES B. SWAIN,

TF For a Notice of Mr. Cheener's Argument for Capital Punishment, the Apollo Association, the Institution of the Blind, Salathial, Convict Bill, The Fortification Bill, and various Items, see First Page.

IT For a fine Poem by Street, entitled "The Old Pine Tree" Scott's Sanctum, Lamartine's Speech, Bason Humvarious Items, see First Page.

boldt, &c , see Last Page.

The Inspection Laws. We wish it were possible to have a Government administered with a single eye to the public good for a year or two, just by way of experiment. We cannot but believe that the People would so realize its benefits that they would never afterward be satisfied with any other. And yet the prospect of ever enjoying such an Administration is dark and distant. You may have a party organized on the soundest possible principles, contending bravely for the most universally beneficent measures; and yet, the moment it has a chance of victory—if they are not before driven over to it by the exposure of their characters or the disappointment of their ambition-the unprincipled, the venal, the selfish, will rush to its standard-will make themselves conspicuous and noisy in its advocacy-will cause themselves to be regarded as its leaders and champions, and their accession, which was but a consequence of its approaching success, will be trumpeted as the cause of it.

Well: the victory is won, and the party pro ceeds to exercise the power so nobly achieved .-But how exercise it? The honest and patriotic, who, whether insensible to personal advantages or not, have a clear conception of what is due to good faith and to the People, readily say- "We must *proceed to do now just as we promised before the triumph: We must reform this flagrant abuse, ' abolish that useless office, reduce these exorbitant 'salaries, and so conduct in all things that the whole People shall profoundly realize that though the victory has been ours, its best fruits are em-'phatically and permanently theirs."

But the other class, whom we have just described, step forward with a very different programme: "What nonsense to talk about abolish-'ing offices and reducing salaries now, when we have just got a chance at them! Have n't the other party (the rascals!) enjoyed these offices and salaries these ten or twenty years? and now 'shall we throw them away the moment they 'come round to us! Here are we, A. B. and C .. ' who have given all our time to and spent all our ' fortunes in this contest, [gammon!] and now we ' are to be turned off to starve! A pretty way this of building up a party! These squeamish gen-' tlemen will ruin the cause, to a dead certainty, it 'you give them their way; for there are thousands who never will vote for the party again if they 'don't get something. No, no; hold on to what got this year, and pass this of that bill to satisfy the People; it will be time enough to re-'duce salaries by-and-by, when we are likely to

The less experienced members of the party are perplexed and confounded-they patch up some compromise between the Right and the Convenient-the time for action passes, and little or nothing is done. Old abuses are perpetuated; the only change is that a new set of political gamblers get the benefit of them. Such is - picture, more or less applicable to at Political Revolutions .-Certain great measures of Public Policy may be adopted or condemned; but those practical abuses in Government which every where prevail are mainly left unredressed.

The Whig party, when it last came into power in this State, had been destitute of patronage and power long enough to be essentially an honest party, and it was so. It corrected many and flagrant abuses of power; the Auction Monopoly, the corrupt monopoly of Banking, and several of minor moment. But it failed grossly of performing its duty with regard to the compulsory Inspection laws. It was a great wrong-our leading men knew what was right; but it was very convenient to have Whig officers, with emoluments of five to ten thousand dollars each per annumthese officers were first-rate clever fellows, who had done and were doing a great deal for the party, and so the iniquity was glossed over. Our hands are clear of it; publicly through the press, and by personal exertion, we did what we could to demolish it, but in vain.

At length power has passed into the hands of the other party, and we shall soon see whether they will do any thing. We presume they will not. And yet their failure to do will be so flagrant an outrage, not merely on the public weal, but on their own cardinal principles, their fundamental maxims of government, that it would seem to pass the limits even of political audacity. But

But not merely are these compulsory Inspections especially hostile to the professed principles of the Loco-Foco party-to all its talk about 'trade regulating itself,' 'the world governed too much,' 'the largest liberty,' &c. &c. but the subject has of late been extensively discussed, and is now so well understood that to uphold the existing abuse, unless for selfish reasons, is not consistent with the possession of common sense. The times of ignorance might be winked at, but now defending these Inspections is on a par with justifying piracy or the slave-trade. Here comes a Boston merchant or Lowell manufacturer-perhaps a Maine lumberman-who has bought a thousand barrels of Flour in Ohio for his trade or consumption, and is bringing them home with him. He wants no Inspection-the highest privilege he asks is to be let alone. Yet the moment his vessel touches our dock, a gang of Flour Inspector's deputies jump aboard, and proceed to bore into his barrels, hau! out and waste his flour, mark, and plug and hammer, and at last the owner, who has protested against the whole proceeding, and whose property is seriously damaged by it, is called on to pay a round bill for the mischief done him! If this is

stantially the same thing. We have taken Flour as an example, but the case is the same with Beef, Pork, Grain, Tobacco, &c. &c. All compulsory Inspecting, Weighing, Simpson's majority, 421.

justifiable, then our Country was very wrong in

making war on Algiers and Tripoli for doing sub-

Measuring, &c. &c., of the Products of other States which pass through our city on their way to a market, are not merely unjust and oppressive, but a flagrant usurpation of power. They strike at the very existence of the rights of l'roperty in the producer, for if we can bore into every barrel of an Ohio flour-manufacturer, taking out a pint and charging him a few cents, we have just the same ight to bore out a peck and charge him a dollar. He holds the fruit of his labor at the mercy of the Legislature of New-York.

Looking at this macter in this light, it would seem impessible that the Legislature should adourn without abolishing the compulsory feature of these Inspections; but we have been taught by experience to regard it in another, and so we believe the whole subject will be shuffled over, somehow or other. If so, we trust these iniquitous laws will be resisted, and a case made to test their constitutionality. We have great faith that in the Supreme Court they would share the fate of Stay-Laws and ther expedients for swindling by the aid of legis-

Regulating Railroads by Law.

A bill has been reported to our Assembly by Mr. A. B. Allen of Oswego, and made the Special Order for Saturday, professedly 'to protect Passengers on Railroads from imposition.' We like the bject very much, and do not object to its accomolishment by Legislation. But let us see how this oill proposes to effect it:

1. Each Railroad is required to stop its trains t least thirty minutes each at the termination of ts Road-that is, the trains going West from Albany must stop at least thirty minutes at Schenectady, thirty more at Utica, thirty more at Syracuse thirty more at Auburn, and so on. What for? Who is to be benefited by this? Certainly not the passengers, who do not want to be stopped, but put ahead. Needless or too long stops at these points are now one of the chief vexations of Rail road traveling, rapid as it is. If Mr. Allen will insert a clause providing that the trains shall not stop over fifteen minutes except where the passengers are to eat, we'll think of going in for it; but this legal requisition of delay and hindrance is to us utterly unaccountable.

2. Each Railroad is forbidden, under a penalty of \$250, to allow its Cars to be run on any other Road; that is, the passengers must be turned out of one set of Cars into another at Schenectady into another at Utica; and so spilt and gathered up seven or eight times in going to Buffalo. Here is law-making wrong end foremost again. A law requiring one set of Cars to be run straight through rom Albany to Buffalo would have some sense in t; but this can answer no purpose but to annov and vex both Companies and Passengers. It would be a pretty business, on arriving at Utica, to find that you must wait there twelve hours because the train expected to go on had broken down, and that you were in, though all ready, was forbidden to do

3. This bill requires every Railroad to open its Depot to two runners from each Steamboat, Railroad, Packet-boat or Stage line! Now a law to shut these gentlemen all out inflexibly until the passengers had gathered up their baggage and decided how to proceed, we could understand; but to stop passengers half an hour at every Depot and set a regiment of runners upon them-what can the man mean? If he wants the passengers ounished for their sins, let him just have the trains topped half an hour in the Montegums marshes while the musquitoes take a dig at them. But eight such 'Beds of Justice' on the way to Bufseem to us quite too many for the sins of any frail mortal. Every party of pleasure on their way to the Falls will be obliged to take a Mesmerizer along with them to render them insensible to the noise, importunity and profanity.

-There is a great deal more that is mischievous and absurd in this bill of Ms. Allen's, but we have meither patience nee room to pursue it farther.

The TYLER MEETING at the Tabernacle ast evening was rather a funny affair, considering that it was held in a Church. A Mr. Amos Palmer, Loco-Foco now first made famous, was called to he Chair, with a goodly string of office-seekers' brothers and Custom House expectants for Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Messrs. Edward Sanford and James H. Raymond read the Address and Resolutions. When we looked in a little past 3, we judged that there were 1,000 Whige, as many Loco-Focos, and several nominal Tyler men resent-perhaps 300. Hon. CALER CUSHING was on his legs. He spoke well, but not with much apparent effect. The Whige hurrahed for Clay and the Locos for Van Buren, which was all wrong, no such performance being specified in the bills of the evening. But Mr. C. rather provoked them to it. In insisting that neither Whigs nor Loco-Focos had any ground of principle to stand upon in condemning Tylerism, he committed a very common but grave mistake-just as a man who has taken too much toddy fancies the world is whirling round twice a minute, and not his own poor noddle. Col. Zabriskie of New-Jersey afterwards enlightened the audience with a speech. We know nothing of what it was about, remarking only that he neglected to designate the precise office for which he was working-though every one understood his general aim. He made a very sappy allusion to the "Farmer of Ashland," which called down the whole house in a roar of applause : it was received with deafening theers-hearty and long continued. The audience apparently thought it would not be easy for the Colonel to make a better hit-so they persuaded him to wind off his oration. The Resolutions were at once put and declared carried, and the meeting in great haste

was pronounced adjourned. IF About the meanest case of Party Proscription we ever heard of, is that of Mr. Speaker Davis, of our Assembly, who appointed the little son of an Irishman, of Albany, one of the Messengers, and the next day turned him out because his father though a Loco-Foco) voted the Whig Ticket last fall on account of a refusal of the Loco-Focos to include the Catholic Schools in their distribution of the performances had been the result of a hoax: of the School Money. The father had asked what the other Doctor's was he left them to nothing for himself or his son, and the appoint- conjecture. ment and dismissal were a wanton and bitter in-

THE UNION, Maj. Noah's foundling, has been merged in ' The Aurora.' The Editors intimate that one Tyler paper here will do the Captain less harm than two. Our opinion exactly and we think it will not lug so hard on the office-

SOUTH CAROLINA .- There was to be a great meeting of the 'Democracy' at Charleston on the 11th to consider the question of the next Presidency, and the proper manner of organizing a National Convention. Do you take?

The full vote for Congress in the Laurens District was for Simpson (Calhous) 2,738; Downs (do.) 685; Col. Wm. Butler, (Whig) 2,315. Neb=Fort Legislature.

MonDAY, March 13. In the SENATE, the bill to pay off arrears due to contractors and others on the Public Works, with Mr. Bockee's amendment, appropriating New-Yerk's share of the Land Distribution fund to that bject, were discussed at length. Mr. B's. amendment was rejected: Ayes 7, Noes 12-and the bill passed to a third reading.

Mr. Foster reported a bill to amend the New-York School Law of last Session. (Maclay's) Go your length.

In the ASSEMBLY Mr. HAIGHT, on petitions for divorce, reported a general bill on that subject giving to the Chancellor power to allow divorces:-1. For cruel and inhuman treatment by the husband of his wife. 2. The abandonment by the husband of his wife and his refusal or neglect to provide for her. 3. When the husband shall be sentenced to imprisenment in a State's prison for any period ex-

The act changing the mode of appointing Bank Commissioners then came up. The first part, abolishing the office, was lost, only 28 voting in favor; and the amendments referring the election to the People, and to take it away from the Legislature, were rejected. The bill was then reported to the House, after fixing the appointment for the 27th inst. The same amendments were again proposed, and again rejected; and the report was agreed to: Ayes 87, Noes 16. The House then

DETROIT, Michigan, has very unexpectedly chosen a Whig Mayer and Justices by an overwhelming majority, as follows:

as the number of Locos holding over (6 to 1) rendered it impossible that the Whigs should carry it. Detroit has been strongly Loco for several previous Elections, and generally. This turn-over was made by the Irish voters, who, deeming themselves not well used in the Leco-Foco nominations.

went in a body for the Whig ticket. CLEVELAND, Ohio, has elected Loco-Foco Charter Officers-Hayward, Mayor, by 482 votes to 437 for J. L. Weatherby, Whig. Average majority about 50. Cleveland is usually close, but will go 50 the other way when it is wanted.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT .- 'J.' writes us a very good essay, arguing that the popular and clerical interpretation of Gen. ix. 16, ('Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed,' &c.) as sanctioning and exacting Judicial death for Murder, must be wrong, because it appears that no such construction was given to it by the Patriarchs and servants of God, (see the case of Simeon and Levi.) from the days of Noah to Moses, 857 years. Having declined to publish Theological arguments on the other side of the question, we must decline this alse.

GG Gen. Cass appears to be making head for the Presidency in Ohio. The Akron Democrat, backed by Hon. Rufus P. Spalding, Speaker of the last House, and quite a cluster of the Locos of Summit Co. has hoisted the Cass flag. A similar movement is making progress in the South part

The Washington correspondent of the Courier States that FLETCHER WEBSTER, Esq., is to go to China as Secretary of Legation, and that McClintock Young will be removed from the Chief Clerkship of the Treasury Department, to make room for Mr. Morris, son-in-law of Sec-

The American Citizen states that every member of the New-York Legislature has received a copy of the speech of CALHOUN, franked by the Hop. Dixon H. Lewis. The Nullifier's friends are determined to carry the war into the camp of the enemy. They seem to be already knocking at the gates of 'Lindenwold.'

The Democratic Clay Club of the Third Ward give a BALL at the Washington Hotel on Monday evening next, which will be one of the most brilliant of the season, and attended by several eminent Whigs from abroad as well as those of our own City. The arrangements, we understand, are such as become the indomitable Whigs of the Third, and the Hall will be decorated by

CONCERTS .- A numeroll and highly respectable audience attended the Concert of Signor Benedid last evening at the Apollo. As a Guitarist, Benedid runks among the best that have thiled this country, and his performances last evening were sighly "nished and satisfactory. The duet with Mr. Coupa, "Los dos Amigos," a magnificent composition of Sor, was the gem of the evening, and was performed in a masterly manner. The duets with his pupil, Miss Pomeroy, were exceedingly well received, and the young lady acquitted herself admirably. Madame Maroncelli sang several Italian airs, and acquitted herself as usual, in a highly creditable manner.

The Exchange Hotel, in Baltimore, has een taken by Mr. ERASTES COLEMAN, late of the Tremont House, Boston, who, having thoroughly repaired and refitted it, has just opened it to the Traveling Public .- We knew Mr. C. some years since as a young man of decided energy and business talent; we know that he has since been emiently popular as a host in Boston, and we have full confidence that his management of the Exchange Hotel will commend it to the favor and patronage of the public.

IF A Dr. Boynton recently astonished the citzens of St. Louis by some most marvelous experiments in Mesmerism. He was followed by a Dr. McDowell, who had been a disbeliever, but who came forward and threw Boynton's experiments completely into the shade by others more numerous, varied and successful. The whole city was astounded-as was Dr. Boynton also, especially when I to Dowell announced that his part

The Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced its session in the city of Baltimore yesterday. It is expected that about two hundred of the clergy will be in attendance. Bishop Waugh will probably preside. Bishop Soule, from Ohio, and Bishop Hedding, from this State, are expected to be present at the Conference.

IF ST. Louis, Mo., by a census just completed. has a Population of 28,262: of whom 25,496 are Whites: 685 Free Colored, and 2,181 Slaves. Increase since 1840, 11,893, or over 70 per cent! IF A young man named George Florida com-

had been for some time partially deranged.

Tyleriam in New Jersey. New BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 15

H. GREELEY: The meeting of our citizens was held last evening in relation to the late outrage of removing our worthy Postmaster-his Honor the Mayor presiding; (the meeting being without distinction of party.) It was inseed a rouser. The resolutions were of the right stamp, and put it to the Captain and his "new Swiss guard" in a manner becoming freemen. John Tyler and his allies will gain nothing by removing Whigs from office.

The Resolutions were ordered published in th National Intelligencer, Tribune, &c.

National Intelligencer, Tribune, &c.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the Postmasser General, in the exercise of his authority, has removed from office Samuel C. Cook, Esq., Postmaster pi this City—and whereas a large majority of the clitzens of New-Brunswick have represented to the Postmaster General their entire confidence in his integrity, ability and general good conduct—and, whereas, by this exercise of power their representations have been utterly diaregarded and set at mangent—therefore

Resolved, That the Postmaster General, in removing from the post-office of this City, a faithful public officer, in direct opposition to the wishes of a large majority of the critizens of this place, clearly expressed and made known at the Post Office Department, has shown an utter disregard to principle, and off-ared an insult to this community.

Resolved, That is this exercise of power, the Postmaster General has acted is unter disregard of the principles of the

Resource, That in this exercise of power, the Fostimasier General has acted in unter disregard of the principles of the President of the United States, as contained in the following extract from his "inaugural letter," which, if adhered to, our halo the opinion of this meeting, to be a sufficient ground facility of the principles.

oughtin the opinion of this meeting, to be a sufficient ground for his dismissal from office:

"I will remove no incumbent from office who has faithfully and honorably acquitted himself of the duties of his office, except in such cases where such officer his been guilty of an active partitionship—of by secret means—the less manily, and therefore the more objectionable—bas given by official indicate a to the parameter of party thereby bring. his official influence to the purposes of party, thereby bring no the patronage of the Government in conflict with the

eedom of Elections."
Resolved, That while we may pity his weakness, we can feel no envy of the man, however high his official station who can be led to sacrifice high and noble principles to edulation of sycophantic demagogues and office seewers, o

Resolved. That we have unabated confidence in the upightness and integrity of Samuel C. Gook, E-q, and tende o him in his redrement this public tertimonial of our un him in his rearement this public residential of our un-tailfied approval of his official conduct. Resilved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed

Resilved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the New Brunswick Times and Fredonian, the Newark Daily Advertiser, the Washington Globe and National Intelligencer the Richmond Whig, Trenton State Gazette, the New-York Tribune and Pieblan, and that popies be sent to His Excellency the President of the United States, and the Research the the Popularies General. Excellency the Fresheld of the Chairman (Signed) F. R. SMITH, Chairman. A. B. CARTER, Secretaries.

THE COMET.-Captain Foster, of the ship St Mary, from New-Orleans, has politely furnished us with a description of a 'curious phenomenon, een by him on the 6th of March, soon after sunset, the ship being then in the vicinity of the Flori da reef, near Key West. The description coincides exactly with the aspect of the 'luminous streak,' or comet, now visible every fine evening.

Court Calendar This Day. CIRCUIT COURT .- Nos. 210, 166, 214, 228, 243 50, 251, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 266, 267, 268, 270, 271, 272, 273, 98, 164, 177, 186.

COMMON PLEAS .- Nos. 5, 9, 12, 18, 56, 72, 92. 90, 98, 51, 53, 4, 16, 42, 50, 6, 11, 14, 40, 57, 59. 76, 97, 96, 13.

City Entelligence. WEDNESDAY, March 15.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT .- Before Judge BETTS. THE SOMERS .- Mr. Griffin continued the argument in reation to jurisdiction, presenting many cases in point, and contending that the constitution gave to Congress the power of enacting laws for the government of the Navy, and that the law of 1800 was passed solely to that end. Mr. G. exnibited his usual ability and research, and concluded about half-past 1.

He was followed by Mr. O'Corner, who, in his opening made a bitter attach coon the opposing counsel, although accombanied by correct remarks in relation to the friends of Cromwell and Small. The following will afford a brief view of his introductory remarks:

It was your Honor's intention to confine the subject to the law, and my associate and myself appear before you with a view of doing so. In opening we presented all the cases which occurred to us so as to give the gentlemen on the other side an opportunity of answering. My associate in gave no person a right to complain. How it has been responded to I need not eay. The argument is before your Honor. While on the one side it was conducted without reference to private matters, on the other it was precisely the opposite. Not only on the first day the opposing counced in opening intulged in observations unjust to my colleague and those with whom we are engaged, but after a night's repose, his remarks on the second day were still more offen-

would ask your Honor how you could have been entertained by an eulogium on the persons for whom he acts, and cri icisms as to private malice and private revenge. Where was the proof of malice on one side and of amiability of character on the other? The counsel, in excuse, speaks of his friend and the wife of that friend. The relatives of three who have gone, and who have feelings as well as himself, have a right when their friends, condemned without color of law, have been deprived of life, suddenly and at a stance from home, put to death, to speak also. If the counsel has a right to be excused for what he pleads, has ot the father of one of the departed a privilege to appear at the threshold of the temple of justice and inquire why and wherefore has his son been slain. Has he not a right to ask another son, charged in an appeal to the proper tribunal, to spy "I demand that trial which the laws of the land will

Has not the widow of the young sailor Cromwell, who sent him fresh from their marriage bed to the duties of a public ship, and who when that ship returned found that wohr's sailor had been sacrificed at the vard-arm, bad she not a right to complain and inquire why it was done? Shall the coansel who pleads the feelings of friendship in excuse, turn upon the father and the widow and accuse em of having been influenced by improper motives? Without excitement, without disturbance, that father and those afficted ones appear before your Honor's footstool and

ask, if you have power, to make the enquiry, and they have a right to do so. The whole argument has been conducted on their part ty a want of consideration for one side and of feeling for the other, which feeling, perhaps, lies at the bottom of all

Mr. O'C. then presented various citations in proof of the position that the Court has jurisdiction.

The Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this forenoon, when the argument will be continued.

SUPREME COURT .- Before Judge OAKLEY. Slosson & Phinney vs. S. Coddington & Co .- Action to re over for supplies furnished the schooner State Rights, benging to plaintiffs. It was proved the vessel had been

chartered to the master. Verdict for defendant. For plaintiffs, Mr. McVean; for defendant, Mr. Bonney. COURT OF SESSIONS-Before the RECORDER.

Judge Lynch and Aldermen Smith and Genney. BURGLARY - Four boys, named James Killheney, Sherwood, James Armstrong, and William Brown, were tried for breaking into the sloop Glide, and purloining property to the amount of \$12. Found guilty of grand larceny. Brown sent to the House of Refuge, and the other three to the State Prison for two years each.

ANOTHER BURGLARY .- Thomas Parks was tried for brenk ing into the Station house at the Five Points, and stealing two pair of boots belonging to officers Sparks and Heustis-Guilty-State Prison 4 years and 6 months. GRAND LARCENY .- A colored man named John Hunt was

tried for stealing a valise, containing about \$40 in clothing. from the hand cart of a public porter named Clifford, while in the street going from Courtlandt-street to the City Hotel, the property of Horace A. Manchester. Guilty-State Prison S years and 6 months.

PUBLISHING AN OBSCENE PAPER .- Daniel Austin, im pleaded with George Colburn and Thadeus Meigham, was tried for publishing and being otherwise engaged in issuing an obscene print called the "New-York Sporting Whip." The accused was proved to have been only a compositor in the Whip office, and no proof was adduced to show that he set up" any of the indictable matter contained in the paper. Acquitted.

Thadeus W. Meigham, the editor of the above sheet pleaded guilty to the charge, and was remanded for sen-

A NOLLE PROSEQUE was entered in the case of Eliza Campbell, indicted for passing a spurious \$5 bill. Adjourned. Police Office. - Stealing Clothing. - Chas.

Williams, committed for stealing coat and pentaloons from Messrs. Jones & Morrison, which he took from a boy, who took them to a Mr. Tracy, to No. 51 Bleecker-street. THEFT OF A WATCH .- Catharine McClellan was arrested

by officer Sparks and committed for stealing a watch, guard chain and key, worth \$45, from Joseph Williams, 2d En gineer of the Great Western, when he was in her house in Anthony-street. The property was recovered. BURGLARIES -Lawrence Cragan, committed for break-

ng into the new house of Richard Fisk, 262 Hudson-street and stealing property worth \$20; also for breaking into the new houses of Alexander Gowie and Timothy T. Evans. mitted suicide a few days since at Springfield, Ms. by hanging himself in a blacksmith's shop. He THEFT OF DECANTER AND BRANDY .- Thomas O'Brien was committed for stealing a decanter and brandy,

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The New-York Pribane.
Prikabelp ..., Mark 15, P. M. The business at the Flock Box ... to day, was more and mated than for several provous days. Wilmington Rail road shares advanced i, and Pennsylvania Fives declined i The following are the sales: \$5,500 Gity Fives, 1870, 945 14 shares Western Bank, 354; \$1,000 Pennsylvania Fives, 1855, 394; 12 shares Exchange Bank of Pittsburg, 33;; 2 do Mechanics' Bank, 16; 17 do. Wilmington Railroad, 91.

The sale of Stocks and Real Estate last evening, at the Exchange, was but poorly attended. Of the former there appeared no disposition to purchase, while the latter was knowled down for mere nothing. In the Harrisburgh Portsmenth and Mount Joy Railroad, (3) shares were sold at \$51 per share-par value \$50; and in the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 40 shares sold for \$24 per share, which was \$474 less than par value! Of the Philadelphia, Gerpantown and Norristown Railroad stock, warranted genune. 100 shares were offered, but as only one bid of \$37; per share was made, it was very prudently withdrawn.

A beautiful three story brick house, with a lot of ground feet in front and 104 feet in depth, situated in Ninth-st; out one and a half squares South of Chesnut, worth t ast \$6000, was sold for the trilling sum of \$2,575

By the brig Caraccas, at this port, from Puerto Cabelle re have dates to Feb. 19th. Business was dail and inactive. out strong hopes were entertained of a speedy change in the resent aspect of commercial affairs. The Caraccas report he sailing, the day previous, of the schooner Hopewell, for New York, under charge of the mate, Captain Whilden naving died at La Guayra on the 13th mit. On the 9th last when the C. was 150 miles S. by E. from Cape Henlopen, be was boarded by a boat from the whale ship Barclay Capt. Briggs, bound to New Bedford, with a full cargo o l, having been out about 33 mouths, which reported having eard at the Cape of Good Hope of the loss of the United States sloop-of-war Concord, at Mozambique, but was unable to ascertain any particulars.

In addition to the arrival of the Caraccas, we have those

some twenty other vessels, five of which tre from loreign orts. By the brie Madrid, in 20 days from Trinidad de uba, I am informed that American produce was very dull of sale, and that the stock on hand was considered large. Freights to the United States continued low, with but little offering. There were no New-York vessels in port, the schooner Albion, Captain Morton, baving sailed in company with the Madrid. The commercial news, generally speak-

ng, by these restels is rather discouraging.

In the State Senate yesterday morning, Mr. Kidder, from he Committee on Banks, made a very interesting report, ecompanied with a bill, authorising those institutions to ssue small notes, redeemable in specie, for a limited time, with a view of withdrawing the 'relief' notes from circulation. The report estimates the present banking capital of Pennsylvania at \$20,000,000; the amount of specie at \$4,754. 80); the circulation, exclusive of 'reile' notes, less than \$4,000,000; and the indebtedness of the people to the Banks at \$20,000,000! The report recommends the individual liality of stockholders, the abolishment of voting by proxy. and the appointment of an officer to investigate and give a earchisg examination into the affairs of the various Banks. A motion to print 1,000 copies was adopted. The Apportionment bill is still before the Senate, that

only having refused to concur with the House amendments.

by a vote of 18 to 14.

I have just been informed that it is the intention of the President to remove the Postmasters at Princeton and Tren. ton, New-Jersey. The office at the latter place is now filled by only a half Tylerite, Dr. John McKelway, and it s said by those who know, that Joseph Cunningham, repointed. You will remember that charges of a fgrave and erious character were made against Cunningham by a Committee of the New Jersey Legislature, which have not yet been satisfactorily explained. Robert C. Horner, a bold and uncompromising friend of Henry Clay, now fills the office at Princeton, but he is to be superseded by a Dr Berry, a comparative stranger, in Princeton, who formerly esided in New-York. I am also told, that in the event of of Berry's appointment, Mr. Horner will spread before the public a series of letters, which will prove spicy and start.

George Munday, or rather crazy George, as some people tall him, who wave a lecture some weeks since in behalf of the poor, informs me that he has assisted near 700 persons having distributed a large quantity of fuel, 21 barrels of lour, 165 bushels of potatoes, with bread, beans, pork, sugar, tea, coffee, dry goods, &c. George expended some hing like \$500, to proceeds of the benefit! He is about to give another lecture in behalf the sick and poor.

FROM BUENOS ATRES .- The Boston Daily Advertiser has received letters from Montevideo, statng that the news of the defeat of Rivera, President of the Republic, created the greatest alarm in that city, and led to the immediate arming of their slaves and a collection of about 2000 men as what quieted by the announcement of the interference of the English and French Governments. Fears are now entertained that Rosas, in the pride and cruelty of victory, may seek to wreak his vengeance for this interference upon the British and French residents in Buenos Ayres and Rio Janeio. The U. S. schooner Enterprise, under Commodore Morris, is present to take any measures necessary to prevent any injury to the American residents, and the Delaware and Columbia lie off Montevideo. The arrivals of flour have been frequent, and prices have drooped.

The Cleveland Herald states that the amount of ice in the harbor renders it probable that navigation will open late this Spring-not earlier

The John Porter arrested for embezzling in Philadelphia is not a nephew of Gov. Porter, as stated by our correspondent.

IF Lieut. Gansevoort has been detached from he brig Somers on account of ill health, and leave granted for three months.

IF LE Roy, in Genesee Co., has elected the Whig ticket throughout by increased majorities.

Dr. Buchanan has commenced a series o Lectures on Neurology at Boston.

The Sangamo (III.) Journal of the 3d inst. states that the State Bank sirce it commenced paying out specie has pa t d with \$50,000, and consequently has retired \$200,000 of its own notes. State bank paper was sold at Springfield at 44 sents, and certificates at 20 a 25 cents on the dollar.

SANDS'S SARSARILLA .- Salivation is a condition of the system produced by an injudicious or imporoper use of mer-cury, and many patients after having been brought fully under its influence, linger out a miserable existence for a fer months or years, when death terminates their sufferings. The prominent symptoms are tenderness about the mouth pains in the bones, depression of spirits, and prostration of strength. Scrofulous and mercurist discoses embrace a wide raage and their ravages spread to a fearful extent. Hitherto these diseases have builded medical skill, but recently a secret has been un'olded from the arcana of nature which

triumphs over all opposition. Sands's Sarsaparilla, a most invaluable medicine pre pared wholly from vegetaale materials, will arrest, and it timely administered, specully cure scrofulous, mercuria and other similar diseases by entering into the circulating fluids, passing through the whole animal frame and assimi ating itself with the different fibres and tissues which com prise "the wonderful machine." It is thus that mercury and its effects are driven out of the system, by enabling the powers of nature to perform their functions properly, and estoring the patient to sound and perfect health

For particulars see advertisements in this and other city

Frepared and sold, wholesale and retain, and the Chemists, tion, by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, No 273 Broadway, corner of Chamberstreet, New-York. Sold also by A. B & D. Sands, Drugstreet, New-York. gists, Nos 79 and 100 Fulton street; David Sands & Co., No 77 East Broadway, corner of Market-street; and by Drug gists generally throughout the United States. Price \$1 per

WILL BE PUBLISHED LT At the Office of The Tribune, on SAT-URDAY MORNING, March 18, THE IMPROVEMENTS in AGRICULTURE, ARTS

kc. of the UNITED STATES, as set forth luminously and at length in the Report of Hon. HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, Commissioner of Patents. A TREATISE ON RAISING SWINE, and the best METHODS OF FATTENING PORK; and also a very valuable TREATISE ON GEOL-OGY as connected with AGRICULTURE, by WILLIS GAYLORD of Onondaga Co. N. Y. The Report of Mr. Ellsworth is one of the most valuable

and instructive Public Documents ever published, and should be in the hands of every man in the Union. The additional Treatises on Geology and on Raising Swine will be found highly useful to all who are engaged in Agricul-The price of the whole, handsomely printed on good paper, will be 25 cents per single copy, or when ordered by

Orders must invariably be accompanied by the cash. GREELEY & MCELRATH, Tribune Buildings, New-York. MONEY MARKET.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, March 15. 2,000 State 5e, 1855 ... 9e4 1,000 do 3,000 do 1858 ... 9e4 1,000 terra Bones 12,500 State 7e, 1848 ... opg 1031 16 shos Del. & Hi 1,000 State fis, 1892 ... 1051 75 sirs Bk of Coc 000 State fis, 1862 1054 1,000 do 1862 105 3,000 Ohio 6s 1856 76 50 do do scrip % 15 do Aub & Roch R. 27

SECOND BOARD.

Commercial and Honey Matters. WEDNHEDAY, March 15

The sales at the Board this day were to a fair extent;Ohi Sixes fell of 1: Bank of Commerce, full, 1: Paterson Ral-Boad 1: Mohawk 1, and Stonington 1. Sterling continues rather heavy-sales have been medat 51, and some good Southern bills at 51. France 5 471,

At Mobile bills bad become more plenty, and 50 day bile

were offering at 16 per cent; sight 10 per cent. Money, authough still very plenty, is not so superales

dant as for some time past.

The Banks are getting more business paper, and the day and for the parchase of specie for the South has becree. ed. The Banks do not loan so treely on stocks.

A final dividend of 56 cents per share on the Old Report Insurance Co. has been declared, now payable at the old of John R. Tracy, 75 Merchants' Exchange.

The Boston Insurance Company has declared a divides far the last 6 months of 6 per cent.

Money continues as abundant at Philadelphia as las ponth, and bulances in favor of Philadelphia Banksh New York are rapidly increasing. This state of thingsons. not last long. In the stock market few changes are perceptible except a gradual improvement in city bank stocks. The loans of the State have declined, and the closing sales the week have been made at 39. The quantity of paper dered to the banks is very lasufficient for the employment of their capital.

The bill for reducing the capital stock of the Penn Town ship Bank to \$225 000 has been signed by the Governor and is now a law. It will be recollected that this institution was robbed of more than \$100,000 by some of these ferrom connected with the institution.

The Chambersburg papers announce the decease of James Logan Smith, Esq., Cashler of the Bank of Chan bersburg. The death of Richard M. Cooper, E-q., and President of the State Bank at Camden, N. J., am

The notes of the Susquehama County Bank sold in Pan adelphia at a discount of 25 per cent. The whole amount of specie which arrived at the pune, New-Orleans from the 1st of September to the 25th of Fa.

ruary last il stated at \$5,749,176 Markets-Carefully reported for The Tribune. WEDNESDAY P. M.

ASHES -- We hear of no sales. Pots are nominal at \$5.50 Pearls 5 75 a \$7. COTTON-The sales yesterday were larger toward the

close of business, and about 800 bales were sold. Today

they rench about the same amount. The low grades are

considered a full ic lower than before the Great Western arrived, but the higher qualities have not changed.

FLOUR AND MEAL-There is rather more activity to-day, there being some demand for the supply of Eastern ports. Genesee is rather firm at \$1,25; Vicksburg and Ohlo 4 62; a 4 75; round heep 4 50 a 4 624. The stock a much reduced. We hear of no sales New-Orleans. About 1200 bbls. were received to-day. Georgetown is held it 4 25, with small sales. Sales 400 bbls. Pennsylvania and Alexandria affoat at \$4 00, and a Small lot of Howard Sme at 4 121. The low grades Southern are generally beld a 4 12}. The demand for Meal is fair, and we notice for ther sales 300 to 400 bbls Jersey at 2 59; 100 do Brandwine at 2 624 Hbds. Brandywine are worth \$12 50, with sales some 300 hlids, for shipment. Sales Rye Flour to is

rive at 3 25. Shorts are worth 9c. Sales 1200 busheb the stuffs at 1Sc. GRAIN-We notice sales 1300 bushels Illiois Wheat in milling at 90 cts. The supply is now, with the exception the cargo of Chili, quite small. Cora is heavy to-day, & tillers hanging back, and it being doubtful how much had arrived by the fleet from New Orleans. We do not see up reported. A lot of 3000 bushels Long Island sold at 5%, weight delivered, and 2700 do Jersey at 52 a 524, weight Nothing doing in Rye. Last sales 54 cts. Barley 47 a 48. Oats are scarces, and Jersey are coming in in small quantities-Sales 1000 bushels Jersey at 30 a 31. Northern 32 a 31-

Sales 70 busnels Black E; ed Peas at 60 cis. cash. SEEDS-The advancing season causes some demand in Clover, for home use, and we notice sales at 8 a 6 for print f ce to the extent of 150 bbls. Nothing doing in Flat Ta stock has been considerably increased by the arrival ber from New-Orleans. We quote nominally 3 50; Clean 5 Sales 80 ubls Timothy at \$16, at which none can be had: BEESWAX-Within two or three days we notice sad

olders are firm at Sa. short price for export. HAY-A sale of 250 bales Jersey was made for shipme at 50 cts. which is rather under the market. DRIED APPLES-A lot of 68 bbls. new sold at 35

of 4800 lbs. Western and Southern Yellew at 29cts. Son

TEAS-A catalogue comprising a part of the Helem cargo was offered to-day. The company was fair wa some buyers from neighboring cities, but the quality beg quite uniform, the supply of the medium grades was a large. The sale went off at a decline of about 4 cts. perk on the greens compared with the last sales. The Blass were of a common kind, and considering the quality, at

FEATHERS-Within a few days we notice sales of lim lbs. very poor Live Geese at 19 cts; 16 a 17,000 lbs. mi dling to good, 211 a 23; and 500 lbs. very prime, 25, il

HIDES-In consequence of the large arrivals (say 30,000 since our last, and the present low price of Sole Leather the trade are unwilling to operate except at a reduction fr-m former rates, while holders are anxious to realize a

previous prices. We have no transactions to report. IRON-The market for Pig is without animation, w prices are at present nominal; next month they will be fied, as the Spring demand arises. Of common English Bar some purchases have been made by thetrade at market rais importers are firm, and prices likely to be maintained, in virt of the moderate stock on hand, and that our quotations burst cover cost and charges, at the duty of \$25 per too, cash-In Swedes and Russia, we learn of no change. The stock

PROVISIONS-There appears to be a fair trade and fina feeling in all barrel meats excepting Mest Pork, which's quiet. Sales have come to our knowledge to-day of that 1500 bis various descriptions, including 900 bis old Primeral at \$5 622, and that price refused for 300 bbls mere. 100 bbl old Mess brought \$7 624. Sales 500 bbis. of very prime pith eled Hams at 51 cts. For 100 hhds. Sides 4 cts. was reinet Lard is dull, no orders, as we can learn, having been received ed from the other side. Sales 500 kegs for West lades 5% cts, and 200 de very prime, in beautiful order, for \$2 London market at 6j cts. The stocks of Lard and for have been largely increased by the arrivals to-day in

New-Orleans. TALLOW-We cannot learn that any orders have com out by the Steamer. The morket is very duil at 7 ck

OIL-Sales Crude Sperm are reported to the extent 2000 bbis, at the East at 52 a 55 cts, and 500 do here 659 vate terms. American Linseed 81 a 85 cts; English 99. CASSIA—At anction to-day 3800 mats sold at 19 cb, 51500 do at 18½.

THE COMET!-THE COMET! A SIGN IN THE HEAVENS!

The great excitement in the public mind produced by appearance in the hemisphere of a most WONDERFG BLAZING STAR, with a tail more than one hundred lions of miles in length, has induced us to issue an EXTRA NEW WORLD TO-MORROW MORNING, Containing the celebrated work of M. Arago, the Fred Astronomer, entitled

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giving the appearance in the Heavens of the present gran COMET, which, from its magnitude and splender, File

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